FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.

500 Arguello Street Suite 500 Redwood City, California 94063-1526

Telephone 650 839-5070

Facsimile 650 839-5071

Web Site www.fr.com

Frederick P. Fish 1855-1930

W.K. Richardson 1859-1951

BY FAX AND MAIL

October 9, 2002

Perry Clark, Esquire Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 201 Redwood Shores Parkway Redwood Shores, CA 94065

Re: Arthrocare Suit - Delaware

USDC-D. Del. - C.A. No. 01-504-SLR

TA

Dear Perry:

BOSTON

DALLAS

I have enclosed a supplemental set of invalidity claim charts.

DELAWARE

NEW YORK

٠.

SAN DIEGO

SILICON VALLEY

TWIN CITIES
WASHINGTON, DC

Kurtis MacFerrin

Very truly yours,

Jack B. Blumenfeld, Esq., Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell (fax only)

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cc:

Exhibit A:
Prior art references upon which Smith & Nephew presently intends to primarily rely.

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
8	00/00/76	Acta Medicotechnica (Medizinal- Markt), Vol. 24, No. 4, 1976 129 – 134	E. Elsasser and E. Roos	Uber ein Instrument zur leckstromfreien transurethralen Resection (Concerning An Instrument for Transurethral resection without leakage of current)
10	07/20/76	US 3,970,088	Charles F. Morrison	Electrosurgical Devices Having Sesquipolar Electrode Structures Incorporated Therein
15	09/26/78	US 4,116,198 and its file history	Eberhard Roos	Electro-Surgical Device
22	04/27/82	US 4,326,529	James D. Doss and Richard L. Hutson	Corneal-Shaping Electrode
23	04/26/83	US 4,381,007	James D. Doss	Multipolar Corneal-Shaping Electrode with Flexible Removable Skirt
26	06/00/85	JACC Vol. 5, No. 6, 1382-6	Cornelis J. Slager, MSc, Catharina E. Essed, MD, Johan C.H. Schuurbiers, BSc, Nicolaas Bom, Ph.D, Patrick W. Serruys, MD, Geert T. Meester, MD, FACC	Vaporization of Atherosclerotic Plaques by Spark Erosion
29	00/00/87	Kardiologie, Kardiol.76: Supp. 6, 67-71 (1987)	C.J. Slager, A.C. Phaff, C.E. Essed, J.C.H. Schuurbiers, N. Bom, V.A. Vandenbroucke, and P.W. Serruys	Spark Erosion of Arteriosclerotic Plaques
31	06/23/87	US 4,674,499	David S.C. Pao	Coaxial Bipolar Probe
32	07/00/88	Valleylab Part Number 945 100 102 A	Valleylab, Inc.	Surgistat Service Manual

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
34	00/00/89	SPIE Vol. 1068 Catheter-based Sensing and Imaging Technology	Paul C. Nardella	Radio Frequency Energy and Impedance Feedback
36	02/21/89	US 4,805,616	David S.C. Pao	Bipolar Probes for Ophthalmic Surgery and Methods of Performing Anterior Capsulotomy
38	04/00/89	JACC Vol. 13 No. 5, 1167-75	Benjamin I. Lee, MD, FACC, Gary J. Becker, MD, Bruce F. Waller, MD, FACC, Kevin J. Barry, MS, Raymond J. Connolly, Ph.D, Jonathan Kaplan, MD, Alan R. Shapiro, MS, Paul C. Nardella, BS	Thermal Compression and Molding of Atherosclerotic Vascular Tissue With Use of Radiofrequency Energy: Implications for Radiofrequency Balloon Angioplasty
48	12/11/90	US 4,976,711	David J. Parins, Mark A. Rydell, Peter Stasz	Ablation Catheter With Selectively Deployable Electrodes
51	04/16/91	US 5,007,908	Mark A. Rydell	Electrosurgical Instrument Having Needle Cutting Electrode And Spot-Coag Electrode
52	04/23/91	US 5,009,656	Harry G. Reimels	Bipolar Electrosurgical Instrument
74	1990		Jerry L. Malis, Valley Forge Scientific Corp.	CMC-III Bipolar System

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Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

							
claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45. An electrosurgical system							
for applying electrical energy to							
a target site on a structure within							
or on a patient's body, the							
system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7	2:44-66
an electrosurgical probe	1:40-55,		0.000		50.60	3:3-7, Fig.	4:4-19,
comprising a shaft having a	Fig. 1		8:10-9:8	1:5-2:2	58-60	1, 2	2:44-66
proximal end and a distal end,			ļ				
an electrode terminal disposed	1:40-55,		0.10.00	1.600	58-60	3:3-7, Fig.	4:4-19,
near the distal end, and	Fig. 1		8:10-9:8	1:5-2:2	38-00	1,2	2:44-66
a connector near the proximal			ļ				
end of the shaft electrically				,			
coupling the electrode terminal	1:40-55,		8:10-9:8	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7, Fig.	4:4-19,
to the electrosurgical power	Fig. 1		6.10-5.6	1.5-2.2	30-00	1,2	2:44-66
supply;		Ì					
a return electrode electrically					<u> </u>		
coupled to the electrosurgical	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7	2:44-66
power supply; and			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
an electrically conducting fluid					ļ — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	!	
supply for directing electrically		ļ	0.0.05	·			
conducting fluid to the target			9:9-25		1		
site such that							
the electrically conducting fluid			,	ł			,
generates a current flow path							
between the return electrode and	•		9:9-25	<u> </u>			
the electrode terminal.		·					
46 An alastronaciani mateman		<u> </u>	 	 		 	
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein	·						
the return electrode forms a			 -	<u> </u>			
portion of the shaft of the	4:9-24					1	Fig. 2
electrosurgical probe.	4.5-24					1	1
47. An electrosurgical system as			· .				
in claim 46 further including						ļ ·	
	1						
an insulating member							
circumscribing the return		1					3:58-61
electrode,						<u> </u>	ļ
the return electrode being							
sufficiently spaced from the							
electrode terminal to minimize	ř			ļ			
direct contact between the return	4	1.					
electrode and the patient's							:
tissue.	 	 	ļ	 	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
55. The electrosurgical system							<u>.</u>
of claim 45 wherein	L	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	J	L	<u>i </u>

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of	1:40-55	206	8:10:9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57	2:67-3:16
the shaft.							
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein	,				:		
the target site is selected from						1	
the group consisting essentially					-	1	
of the abdominal cavity,						l	
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,			<u> </u>			1:45-50	
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,		:				1	
spine, ear, nose, throat,				:			ŀ
epidermis and dermis of the			1			ļ	
natient's hody.						ļ	
58. The electrosurgical system		•				<u>}</u>	
of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage							·
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode		206-07	3:49-4:14		58		
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.	<u> </u>	<u>. </u>		-			
59. The electrosurgical system							!
of claim 45 wherein					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ļ	
the voltage applied between the		-		•			
electrode terminal and the return			[1	
electrode is in the range from 10		- 211	j i		58	}	
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts							
(RMS).					<u> </u>	L	L

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within				·			
or on a patient's body, the system comprising:						4:15; 7:38-	
a high frequency power supply;	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528	50	
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	3,7	2:40-63	4:18-28	2	530	6:55-70	
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	3, 7	2:40-63	4:18-28	2	530	6:55-70	
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	3,7	2:40-63	4:18-28	2	530	6:55-70	
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528	4:15; 7:38- 50	
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	4-5	2:40-63			529		
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	: 4-5	2:40-63			529		
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	7		4:31-43	2			
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							-
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,	·		5:50-57	3			
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.	1						
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein				·			

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3 .	530	6:45-54	
disposed near the distal end of	,	7.36-08	4.44-04	٠, ر	330	0.45-54	
the shaft.							
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially							-
of the abdominal cavity,			-				
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	11	0.0479167		2	527		
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	11	0.0479107		_	321	:	
spine, ear, nose, throat,							
epidermis and dermis of the							
natient's body.							
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage							
applied between the return			1	İ			
electrode and the electrode		1:34-53		1			
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.			····				
59. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the				,			
electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10		1:34-53	}	Í	İ		7:26-42
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts			Ì	·			1
(RMS).				1			

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
45. An electrosurgical system							
for applying electrical energy to	i						
a target site on a structure within	İ					i	
or on a patient's body, the							
system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	4:51-5:20	846	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	4:51-5:20	846	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	4:51-5:20	846 .	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	1:52-56, 5:26-30, 7:59-62	846		3:67-4:3	1:34-38	2:35-58	334
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	1:52-56, 5:26-30, 7:59-62	846		3:67-4:3	1:34-38	2:35-58	334
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein				·			
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	5:3-10				2:34-46	2:35-58	
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including	,	·				,	
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,					2:34-46	2:35-58	
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.	3:5-20						
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
the electrode terminal comprises				1			
a single active electrode		0.45	3:1-52	1:15-36	2:34-46	2:35-58	333
disposed near the distal end of	4:66-5:2	845	3:1-32	1:13-36	2:34-46	2:33-36	223
the shaft.				1	1		
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein			1				
the target site is selected from			1				
the group consisting essentially				<u> </u>			
of the abdominal cavity,			1	Ì			
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	1:18-27	.845	ļ ·	2:21-63			334
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	1:10-27	.843	1	2.21-03			224
spine, ear, nose, throat,			1	1	l	·	
epidermis and dermis of the							
natient's body			<u> </u>		·		
58. The electrosurgical system			1]		
of claim 45 wherein			<u> </u>				
the frequency of the voltage			ļ				
applied between the return			Ì				•
electrode and the electrode			[8:30-39	6:61-68	2:35-58	333
terminal is in the range of about					1		
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.	·		 				
59. The electrosurgical system					ļ		
of claim 45 wherein			ļ				
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return						225.50	222
electrode is in the range from 10				8:30-39	5:46-6:7	2:35-58	333
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts							
(RMS).			İ				

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
45. An electrosurgical system		1					
for applying electrical energy to			:				
a target site on a structure within							
or on a patient's body, the							l
system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33
an electrosurgical probe	-		···				
comprising a shaft having a	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:35-66	2:23-33
proximal end and a distal end,							
an electrode terminal disposed				'			
near the distal end, and	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:35-66	2:23-33
	-						
a connector near the proximal						-	
end of the shaft electrically	200]	1405	99	1383	2:35-66	2:23-33
coupling the electrode terminal	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	. 39	1363	2.33-00	2.23-33
to the electrosurgical power		1					
supply; a return electrode electrically	-			 		<u> </u>	
coupled to the electrosurgical	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33
power supply; and	2.21-50	22	7.25				
an electrically conducting fluid		 		<u> </u>			
supply for directing electrically	001.00	0.40.60	1425	99	1383	3:48-53	2:18, 5:28-
conducting fluid to the target	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1303	3.40-33	31
site such that							
the electrically conducting fluid							<u> </u>
generates a current flow path	1			00	1202	2.40.62	2:18, 5:28-
between the return electrode and	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	3:48-53	31
the electrode terminal.							
46. An electrosurgical system as					 		
in claim 45, wherein				•			
the return electrode forms a		1					
portion of the shaft of the	1	Fig. 1		1		3:30-47	
electrosurgical probe.			<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
47. An electrosurgical system as			·			1	
in claim 46 further including							
1				 	 	 	-
an insulating member		Fig. 1-2				3:30-47	
circumscribing the return electrode,		rig. 1-2				3.30-47	. [
the return electrode being	 	 	 	 	 	1	
sufficiently spaced from the							
electrode terminal to minimize					1000		
direct contact between the return		2:42-68			1383		1.
electrode and the patient's	1				1		
tissue.			·				
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein	1		<u> </u>				<u> </u>

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of	2:41-43	Fig. 9; 3:29-	1425	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6
the shaft. 56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein	- 				_ .		
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the natient's body.			1426	100	1383	1:26-50	
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein					-		
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.	3:46-51	3:30-38	1425		1383		7:62-8:14
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).	3:46-51	3:30-38	1425	·	1383		

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	·						
a high frequency power supply;	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69		248
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69		248
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69		248
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	68		3:31, 7:65				248
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	68		3:31, 7:65				248
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	69		4:55-5:16			·	
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including						·	
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,	69		4:55-5:16				
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.	nd .	Fig. 5	Fig. 4		Fig. 2	44	
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							<u> </u>

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	68	5:11-27	5:17-31				
disposed near the distal end of	08	3:11-27	5:17-51		1		
the shaft.							
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from					1		;
the group consisting essentially					1 1		
of the abdominal cavity,							i
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	68		9:37-47			42	
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	•						i
spine, ear, nose, throat,							1
epidermis and dermis of the		1					j
natient's hody.		<u> </u>					
58. The electrosurgical system		1			1 1		[.
of claim 45 wherein	 	<u> </u>			 		
the frequency of the voltage							'
applied between the return					245246	42	
electrode and the electrode	68				2:45-3:16	42	<u> </u>
terminal is in the range of about							1
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		ļ					
59. The electrosurgical system	•						
of claim 45 wherein						~ 	
the voltage applied between the	•	1			1		
electrode terminal and the return	60			8	2:45-3:16		
electrode is in the range from 10	68			•	2.45-3.10		
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts					1.	•	
(RMS).		<u> </u>	L	L,			

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
45. An electrosurgical system	i						
for applying electrical energy to	1]	1		
a target site on a structure within							İ
or on a patient's body, the							
system comprising:				, 1			
	4:4-39	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
a high frequency power supply;	4:4-39	002-03	1100				
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a	4:4-39	662-63	1169	5:1-47	2:19-22	292	275
proximal end and a distal end,				!			
an electrode terminal disposed	4:4-39	662-63	1169	5:1-47	2:19-22	292	275
near the distal end, and	4.4-32						
a connector near the proximal							
end of the shaft electrically			11/0	5.1.47	2:19-22	292	275
coupling the electrode terminal	4:4-39	662-63	1169	5:1-47	2:19-22	292	, 2/3
to the electrosurgical power							
supply; a return electrode electrically							
coupled to the electrosurgical	4:4-39	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
power supply; and							
an electrically conducting fluid							<u> </u>
supply for directing electrically	7.20.22	663	1168			291	275
conducting fluid to the target	7:30-32	003	1100				
site such that						·	ļ
the electrically conducting fluid							
generates a current flow path						291	275
between the return electrode and	7:30-32	663	1168	1	·	291	2,5
the electrode terminal.							
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein							<u> </u>
the return electrode forms a				Fig. 5; 8:9-			225
portion of the shaft of the			1.	34	4:16-28	. 292	275
electrosurgical probe.					<u> </u>	 	
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including						į	
an insulating member	<u> </u>	1	-	Fig. 5; 8:9-			
circumscribing the return	4:4-39	1		34	4:36-43	292	275
electrode,		<u> </u>			ļ		1
the return electrode being						·	
sufficiently spaced from the						· ·	
electrode terminal to minimize]			
direct contact between the return	4	1					
electrode and the patient's			ŀ			1	
tissue.	L			1	<u>. </u>	+-:	
55. The electrosurgical system	1		1				•
of claim 45 wherein	1	<u> </u>			1	l	

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	4:40-58	662	1168	Fig. 5; 8:9-	4:16-35	292	275
disposed near the distal end of	1.10 30	002		34		_,_	
the shaft.							
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein				<u> </u>			<u> </u>
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially							
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	2:16-34		1168	3:63-4:16	5:62-6:19	291	275
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	2.10-54		7100	3.03 1.10	3.02 0.13	271	2,5
spine, ear, nose, throat,						•	
epidermis and dermis of the							
patient's body.							
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage			•			:	
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode			1168		2:62-65		
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.				<u> </u>			·
59. The electrosurgical system				<u>.</u>			
of claim 45 wherein				•			
the voltage applied between the				·		•	
electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10							
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts				'			,
(RMS).	,			<u> </u>			

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
45. An electrosurgical system							1
for applying electrical energy to	1			1	ļ		
a target site on a structure within							
or on a patient's body, the						ļ	
system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28	1:55
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	8, 10	2:26-51	4:40	2:31-53		2:28	1:55
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	8, 10	2:26-51	4:40	2:31-53		2:28	1:55
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	8, 10	2:26-51	4:40	2:31-53		2:28	1:55
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28	1:55
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	.11		3:48-55	6:42		6:28, 4:6	1:65
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	1 11		3:48-55	6:42		6:28, 4:6	1:65
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.				3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	4:18-28	
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return				3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	4:18-28	
electrode, the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the retur electrode and the patient's	n		inherent	6:42		6:28	
tissue. 55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
the electrode terminal comprises					!		
a single active electrode	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17	3:27-44
disposed near the distal end of	2.0-10	3.46-31	3.7-19	3,41-4.2	1.57-2.55	3.03-4.17	J.L1-77
the shaft.							
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially							
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	1:1-4	3:6-25		3:8-34	1:18-39		1:47-68
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,		5.5 = 5					
spine, ear, nose, throat,		}					
epidermis and dermis of the							·
natient's body.	·			···		-	
58. The electrosurgical system				•			
of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage		•					
applied between the return		22641		6:5-30		,	
electrode and the electrode		3:36-41		6:5-30			
terminal is in the range of about					·		
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.	· · · -		 	<u> </u>		-	
59. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return		l					
electrode is in the range from 10							
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts				·			
(RMS).	•	<u> </u>			·		

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	50	51 .	52	53	54	55	56
5. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:			•				·
a high frequency power supply;	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	669	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	669	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	669	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that		3:53	2:26	3:63, 2:1	672		
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	1	3:53	2:26	3:63, 2:1	672		·
46. An electrosurgical system as	3		·				
in claim 45, wherein the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	3:17-23	3:35-57	2:63-3:5	3:37-64		2:62-68	1:61-2:11
47. An electrosurgical system a in claim 46 further including	s						
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,	3:17-23	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64		2:62-68	
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.		3:53					
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							<u> </u>

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode							
disposed near the distal end of	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670		1:61-2:11
11 -						1 .]
the shaft. 56. The electrosurgical system					<u> </u>	 	
of claim 45 wherein			Ì			l	
0.0.				·			
the target site is selected from						İ	
the group consisting essentially					1	İ	
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	2:2-20	1:9-12	1:5-9	1:9-15	669	1:52-55	1:50-58
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,						ł	1
spine, ear, nose, throat,			į		<u> </u>		
epidermis and dermis of the					! :	l.	ļ
natient's body.					 	<u> </u>	
58. The electrosurgical system					:	ł	
of claim 45 wherein		ļ <u>.</u>	<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
the frequency of the voltage					; !		
applied between the return					!		l
electrode and the electrode					669	ĺ	
terminal is in the range of about					Ì		
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.				·		ļ	<u> </u>
59. The electrosurgical system			i]	
of claim 45 wherein				·			ļ
the voltage applied between the						1	
electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10					672		
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts				. *			
(RMS).			<u> </u>	L	l_,	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

laim text \ reference	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
15. An electrosurgical system	<u> </u>	1		-			
or applying electrical energy to		1				l l	
target site on a structure within		1					
or on a patient's body, the		1					'
system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	3	3:9-49		4:45	3:30	2:35	
		 					
an electrosurgical probe	3	3:9-49	· 3:5-36	3:35	3:30	2:20	
comprising a shaft having a	,	3.5 17	3,5 20				
proximal end and a distal end,							
an electrode terminal disposed	3	3:9-49	3:5-36	3:35	3:30	2:20	
near the distal end, and	,	3.5 ,15					
a connector near the proximal							•
end of the shaft electrically				i		000	
coupling the electrode terminal	3	3:9-49	3:5-36	3:35	3:30	2:20	
to the electrosurgical power							
supply:							
a return electrode electrically				1		225	
coupled to the electrosurgical	3	3:9-49		4:45	3:30	2:35	
power supply; and				<u> </u>		ļ	
an electrically conducting fluid			}				
supply for directing electrically	6	Ì	1				
conducting fluid to the target	·	-					
site such that	·	<u> </u>				ļ	<u> </u>
the electrically conducting fluid		j				1	
generates a current flow path		1					
between the return electrode and	6					l	
the electrode terminal.				1			
			ļ.——	-			
46. An electrosurgical system as	1	-					Ì
in claim 45, wherein	 		 	 		1	
the return electrode forms a		4:27-33	1	3:52-66	·	3:12-27	
portion of the shaft of the		4.21-33	1	. 5.52 00			
electrosurgical probe.	 		 		-	-	
47. An electrosurgical system as					l ·	<u>.</u>	
in claim 46 further including							·
an insulating member							
circumscribing the return		·		3:52-66		3:12-27	1
electrode,	<u> </u>				 		
the return electrode being		ļ	1				1
sufficiently spaced from the	1	- 1			1.		
electrode terminal to minimize	1					Fig. 3	
direct contact between the return	n			Ī		1 .	
electrode and the patient's							
tissue.			ļ				+
55. The electrosurgical system	1					ļ	1
of claim 45 wherein	<u> </u>						ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
the electrode terminal comprises					ļ		
a single active electrode				4:15-29	5:10-28	3:28-60	
disposed near the distal end of				4.13-29	3.10-28	5.20-00	
the shaft.				L			
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially							
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	4:20-5:5	3:30-49	1:5-12	1		2:14-20	3:21-32
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	7.20-3.3	3.30-42	1.5-12			2.14-20	J.21-J2
spine, ear, nose, throat,				1			
epidermis and dermis of the				1	,		
natient's body				·			
58. The electrosurgical system			'	·			
of claim 45 wherein			·	<u> </u>		<u>-</u>	
the frequency of the voltage							
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode					4:28-48		
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system			·				
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the				·			
electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10					4:28-48		3:21-32
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts							
(RMS).		·		اــــــا			

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the							
system comprising:	2:5	5:34	2:1	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
a high frequency power supply;	2:3	3.34		2.55			
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	4:25	5:34	3:14	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	4:25	5:34	3:14	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	4:25	5:34	3:14	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	2:5	5:34	2:1	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that		2:10, 6:65	2:10	4:10			3:1
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.		2:10, 6:65	2:10	4:10			3:1
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.				4:37-52	4:33-43		2:37-46
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,				4:37-52	4:33-43		2:58-66
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's	1						
tissue. 55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46
disposed near the distal end of	3:44-63	3.20-30	1.03-2.17	4.31-32	4.55-45	3.13-10	2.57-40
the shaft.			li				
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from							·
the group consisting essentially							
of the abdominal cavity,					·		
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	15:62-16:7			1:10-15			
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	15.02-10.7			1.10-13			
spine, ear, nose, throat,		•					
epidermis and dermis of the							
natient's body.							
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein			·				
the frequency of the voltage							
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode		6:25-40					
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system			}				:
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10					ļ.		
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts	·					,	
(RMS).							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	71	72	73	74
45. An electrosurgical system			İ	İ
for applying electrical energy to		Ì		i
a target site on a structure within				
or on a patient's body, the				1
system comprising:				
a high frequency power supply;	3:43-4:18	2:30	4:35	SN61173
<u> </u>				
an electrosurgical probe				03161107
comprising a shaft having a	Figs. 1-6	2:30	4:35	SN61187
proximal end and a distal end,				
an electrode terminal disposed	a c	0.00	4.26	CNC1197
near the distal end, and	Figs. 1-6	2:30	4:35	SN61187
a connector near the proximal				
end of the shaft electrically	F* 1.6	2.20	4:35	SN61187
coupling the electrode terminal	Figs. 1-6	2:30	4:33	SNOTIO
to the electrosurgical power	!		i	. 1
supply;	ļ			
a return electrode electrically	3:43-4:18	2:30	4:35	SN61173
coupled to the electrosurgical	3.43-4.16	2.30	4.55	31101173
power supply; and an electrically conducting fluid				
supply for directing electrically				
conducting fluid to the target				SN61187
Isite such that				[
	 			
the electrically conducting fluid	1			
generates a current flow path	İ	1		SN61187
between the return electrode and	!			
the electrode terminal.				,
46. An electrosurgical system as				
in claim 45, wherein				
the return electrode forms a				i I
portion of the shaft of the			5:36-58	SN61186
electrosurgical probe.		<u> </u>		ļ
47. An electrosurgical system as	· .			1
in claim 46 further including				
	ļ		<u> </u>	
an insulating member	1		6.06.60	micros.
circumscribing the return			5:36-58	SN61184
electrode,	 	↓	<u> </u>	
the return electrode being			1	
sufficiently spaced from the				1.
electrode terminal to minimize		2:29-36		SN61173
direct contact between the return	n e			
electrode and the patient's	1	1		
tissue.	1	-	+:	-
55. The electrosurgical system	1			
of claim 45 wherein	1			<u></u>

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	71	72	73	74
the electrode terminal comprises		12	 	/
a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	3:43-53	2:36-41	6:8-22	SN61173
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein				
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the		2:63-68	3:26-34 :	SN61183
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein				•
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		•		SN61173
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein				
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).			6:23-33	SN61173

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. A method for applying energy to a target	İ		!			
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	1:15-27	207	:	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
high frequency voltage source;			•			
positioning the active electrode in close				1		
proximity to the target site in the presence of	į	211	9.9-25	1:38-44		
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return				1	1	
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	l				58,61	
over at least a portion of the electrode					•	
terminal and to induce the discharge of	. 1					
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vapor layer.		·	 			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			1		-	
at least a portion of the energy induced is in			1.			
the form of photons having a wavelength in			1 .			
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		211			58 -	
volts peak to peak.			<u> </u>			
18. The method of claim 1 wherein	· ·		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
the high frequency voltage is in the range	·	211			58	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		211	1		36	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the			ļ			
most distal portion of the return electrode is						3:22-40
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.				i		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically			1	1		
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.			5:3-5			
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	 		1			
the liquid phase of the electrically	<u> </u>		1			
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			5:3-5			
28. A method for applying energy to a target		1	 			
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return			,			
electrode electrically coupled to a high	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
frequency voltage source;			1_		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	211	0.0.25	1.28 44		
	211	9:9-23	1.30-44		
•					
,		[
1		ĺ		58	
					1
	<u> </u>				·
				-0.41	
ļ		inherent		58,61	
	į				
	ļ	2:36-3:25			
	ļ				
	211			58	
	211			58	
<u> </u>	 				· · ·
İ					
•					
<u> </u>		-			
ĺ					
i		8:10-9:8	3:10-28		
		<u> </u>		<u>l:</u>	<u> </u>
		211	211 9:9-25 inherent 2:36-3:25 211	211 9:9-25 1:38-44 inherent 2:36-3:25 211 211	211 9:9-25 1:38-44 58 inherent 58,61 2:36-3:25 211 58

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. A method for applying energy to a target				ł		
site on a patient body structure comprising:		•		}		
providing an electrode terminal and	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
	2.47 00					
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
high frequency voltage source;						
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of		5	2:40-63	ı		528
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	İ					
						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1,6		6:54-7:5		
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the				r		
vapor laver. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in				5:58-66	•	ŀ .
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53	<u> </u>		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						ļ
the distance between the most proximal					l	ŀ
portion of the electrode terminal and the		,		I		
most distal portion of the return electrode is	3:17-32				2:1-14	}
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		1				
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	·	 	ļ <u>-</u>	ļ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
the liquid phase of the electrically			}	ļ		520
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater		inherent		:		529
than 2 mS/cm.					ļ	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>		 	 		+
the liquid phase of the electrically	· .	inhanna	1			529
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	1	inherent				. 323
28 A method for applying appears to a transfer			 	 	 	
28. A method for applying energy to a target				1	1	
site on a patient body structure comprising:			1			
providing an electrode terminal and a return	 	 	 	 		
	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	Z.44-00	1 .	2.33-32	7.10-20	-	
in educacy voltage source;	J		-	1		

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of		5	2:40-63			528
an electrically conducting fluid; and			2.40-03			320
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						Ì
electrode, the high frequency voltage being			1			
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the			1	ļ Į		
target site to ablate the body structure		1				ŀ
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure			1			
underlying the ablated body structure.	•					
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:		<u> </u>	ļ			
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid			1			
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1,6	1	6:54-7:5		
electrode terminal; and			ļ			
inducing the discharge of photons to the			.]			-
target site in contact with the vapor layer.				5:58-66		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein	·					
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to			1		3	
50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
			1.	; 		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			1.24.52			
volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
			·			-
the high frequency voltage is in the range				·		
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
		·	 			
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	•	·				
the electrode terminal is positioned between		<u> </u>		-		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.	•					
ove we are min nom me unger suc.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further			†			
comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site			· ·			
with a suction lumen having a distal end	•	l .	2:40-63			
adjacent the electrode terminal.	•					

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. A method for applying energy to a target						ĺ
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	4:15; 7:38-		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
h	.50		1.5-11	043.40		
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	4:15; 7:38-		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
high frequency voltage source;	50		1.5-17	845-40	0.1-50	
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of			5:26-30	848		3:67-4:3
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and			3.20-30	0-76		3.07 1.3
an electrically conducting comment (every, and						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	ا ا	,	1:33-40			inherent
over at least a portion of the electrode	4:47		1:55-40	•		Innoion
terminal and to induce the discharge of				1		
energy to the target site in contact with the	}		:			ł
]					
vanor laver. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein			:			
at least a portion of the energy induced is in			1.			
the form of photons having a wavelength in			3:31-33	845	1	·
the ultraviolet spectrum.				1		
17. The method of claim 1 wherein			T			
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		7:26-				8:30-39
volts peak to peak.		42;Fig. 6				8.30-37
18. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	, ,	-			
the high frequency voltage is in the range	1	-01	1			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	1	7:26-		1	Ĭ	1
Hom about 500 to 1400 votes peak to peak.		42;Fig.6				
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	 					
the distance between the most proximal	 	· · · · · ·				
portion of the electrode terminal and the	1				ł	
most distal portion of the return electrode is				1		
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		1	1			l
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	1 .].		_	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	 					l
the liquid phase of the electrically			1			
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	1	1		ļ		
than 2 mS/cm.		1		- i		
24. The method of claim 1 wherein		1				
the liquid phase of the electrically	 		T .			
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.						
politicave time comprises isomic same.		1		1		<u> </u>
28. A method for applying energy to a targe	4	 		1	1	
site on a patient body structure comprising:			1		1	
ishe on a patient body sureture comprising.		1	1		.1	1.
providing an electrode terminal and a return	;	1	+			
	4.15, 7.50	-	1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
electrode electrically coupled to a high	50		""			
frequency voltage source;		-	_1			

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

13	14	15	16	17	18
	<u> </u>		1		
		5.26.20	0.40		2-67 4-2
		3:20-30	040	·	3:67-4:3
		}			
		5-53-54			
		,	848		
		(1.27.27			
		ĺ		l	
·				ļ	
	<u> </u>				
1.47		1-32 40			inherent
4.47		1.33-10			пинстени
	 				
		3-31-33	845		
		3.71.33	015		
		-			
12:34					
·················					
				· .	
		!			8:30-39
	Fig. 6				0.50 55
,					
		<u> </u>	 		
	7:26-42;				
	Fig. 6			1	
			<u> </u>		
			ļ. !	• '.	
				 	
			. ·		
					,
				- 	
			İ		
					
		:			·
•					
	13 4:47 11:62- 12:34	11:62- 12:34 7:26-42; Fig. 6	5:26-30 5:53-54, 6:27-29 4:47 1:33-40 3:31-33 11:62- 12:34 7:26-42; Fig. 6	5:26-30 848 5:53-54, 6:27-29 848 4:47 1:33-40 3:31-33 845 7:26-42; Fig. 6 7:26-42; Fig. 6	5:26-30 848 5:53-54, 6:27-29 848 4:47 1:33-40 3:31-33 845 11:62- 12:34 7:26-42; Fig. 6 7:26-42; Fig. 6

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
	İ					
providing an electrode terminal and	2 22 46	226.60	222	2.21.60	2.42.60	1425
	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2.22.46	2.25.59	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
high frequency voltage source;	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2.21-36	2.42-08	1423
positioning the active electrode in close					·	
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1.24.20	2:35-58	. 334	2:21-58	2:42-68;	1425
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	1:34-38	2:33-38	: 334	2.21-36	3:66	1423
applying a high frequency voltage between			_			
the electrode terminal and the return	 			1		·
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	ŀ			•		
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer					,	
over at least a portion of the electrode				**	·	
terminal and to induce the discharge of		,	j. ,			
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vanor laver.	L					
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in	l			İ		
the form of photons having a wavelength in	i			l		
the ultraviolet spectrum.				 	·	
17. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		·		1	3:30-38	·
volts peak to peak.		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
18. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>		
the high frequency voltage is in the range				· .	2:20.20	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	į				3:30-38	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>			 	
the distance between the most proximal	 	l	 			
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is	1					<u>.</u>
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	1			ļ		· ·
in the range nom 0.5 to 10 mm.			,		- ;	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein		· · ·	 		 	
the liquid phase of the electrically	 			1		
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater			334	2:47-51	3:65-68	1426
than 2 mS/cm.		1				
24. The method of claim 1 wherein					T	
the liquid phase of the electrically		l .		2.47		
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	1		334	2:47-	3:65-68	1426
				51;Fig. 1		
28. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:				•		
providing an electrode terminal and a return	 	 	 	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	
electrode electrically coupled to a high	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
frequency voltage source;	الماسروني		333	2.21-30	2.12-00	
In eductica Aorrage sonice:	J <u>.</u>			J	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of		2 2 5 5 2		221.50	2:42-68;	1426
an electrically conducting fluid; and	1:34-38	2:35-58	334	2:21-58	3:66	1425
orecarry consecuting mana, and						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the						
target site to ablate the body structure			337			
without causing substantial tissue necrosis			ļ			
below the surface of the body structure						
underlying the ablated body structure.	•					
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the			-			
applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the			, .			
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the					·	
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			Ì			
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein			·			
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
the electrode terminal has a contact surface			222	5.21.22		1425
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to			333	5:31-33		1425
50 mm ² .						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					·	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200					2 22 22	
volts peak to peak.					3:30-38	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range					'	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	•			!		
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			[·			
		<u> </u>				
the electrode terminal is positioned between			ļ			
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further			 			
comprising	•		1			
evacuating fluid generated at the target site			<u> </u>			
with a suction lumen having a distal end						
adjacent the electrode terminal.			<u> </u>	·		

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:			{			
		l				
providing an electrode terminal and	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
		1303	2.50 00		07.00	1.52-5.10
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
high frequency voltage source;		1303	2.50 00			
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	100	1383	1:18; 3:48-	5:28-31	68	4:48-58
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	100	1303	53			
		<u> </u>				
applying a high frequency voltage between			1		·	
the electrode terminal and the return		1				
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1382-83	inherent			inherent
over at least a portion of the electrode		1				
terminal and to induce the discharge of					•	
energy to the target site in contact with the		[ì
vanor laver. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein		 				· · · · ·
at least a portion of the energy induced is in			<u> </u>	•	<u> </u>	
the form of photons having a wavelength in		1382			68	5:11-27
the ultraviolet spectrum.		1502				3 2.
17. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u> </u>	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			·			
volts peak to peak.		1383			68	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	·			
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1383			68	
						· .
21. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>			
the distance between the most proximal	,					ŀ
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is	•	1383				
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
		_			ļ	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	_		 	
the liquid phase of the electrically	• • • •	1202		1.57.2.6	68	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	100	1383		1:57-2:6	00	1
than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim I wherein			<u> </u>	 	ļ	
the liquid phase of the electrically		 	 	 	 	
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	7:3-8:5
Conductive Hard Comprises Isotonic Sallie.	100	1,705	1.	1.57-2.0		
28. A method for applying energy to a target	·	 	 			
site on a patient body structure comprising:					}	
a panen ovaj onavimo compribiliti.	,					
providing an electrode terminal and a return		 				1
electrode electrically coupled to a high	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
frequency voltage source;	٠.				1 .	·

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	100	1383	1:18; 3:48-	5:28-31	68	4:48-58
an electrically conducting fluid; and	100	1363	53	J.20-J1	00	4.40-36
			l			
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return]			
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		ĺ]			
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the						
target site to ablate the body structure		1383	1 1		68-70	
without causing substantial tissue necrosis]			
below the surface of the body structure						
underlying the ablated body structure.						·
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the		 				
applying step comprises:			[.]			
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid		 				
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	•	1382-83	inherent			inherent
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the						·
target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1382	[68	5:11-27
			,			
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						:
		ļ				
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to	•	1383	!		68	
50 mm ² .						·
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein] .	.		,	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts peak to peak.		1383			68	·
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range]		٠.	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1383	İ		68	·
		<u> </u>				
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				,		
	··					
the electrode terminal is positioned between		1383-84			68	
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.	•	1303-04			.00	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further		1				
comprising			1			
evacuating fluid generated at the target site		1			:	
with a suction lumen having a distal end		.[į .	,
adjacent the electrode terminal.	•	l		·		
Inclusive ma Alect and fellinger						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

31	32	33	34	35	36
. 1					
		1			
2.45 59		2.45-69	42	248	4:4-39
2.43-30		2.43-07	72	240	1.737
2-45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
2.43-30		2.00 05			
3:31: 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-32
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1					
				 	
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ì					1
2:45-67					6:34-37
		İ		:	
l				<u> </u>	
				ļ	<u> </u>
1					
7:3-8:5	ŀ	5:4-30		248	7:26-52
			<u> </u>	-	
<u> </u>	 -		ļ	 	
				240	7:26-52
!	1			248	1.20-32
 	 		 	 	+
'] .					i
1					
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	 		
2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
1	Į.		i	1 .	l
	2:45-58 2:45-58 3:31; 7:65 2:45-67	2:45-58 2:45-58 3:31; 7:65 8 8 7:3-8:5	2:45-58	2:45-58	2:45-58

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	2.21. 7.65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-32
an electrically conducting fluid; and	3:31; 7:65		2.43-09	413	240	7.50-52
applying a high frequency voltage between		•				
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the						
target site to ablate the body structure					,	
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure						
underlying the ablated body structure.			-			
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:			·			
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the				•		
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
			<u>. </u>			
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein					·	:
the electrode terminal has a contact surface		· · ·			· .	· · · · · ·
	6:14-37					5:5-20
area in the range of about 0.25 mm² to	0:14-37					.5.5 20
50 mm ² ,		· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>		
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
volts peak to peak.		8				
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
				·		
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		8				
		 		<u> </u>		
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between	<u> </u>			l		7
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.			1 ·			
v.v. to 2.v mm nom the target site.	<u> </u>					
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising] .					<u> </u>
evacuating fluid generated at the target site		·				
with a suction lumen having a distal end	2:45-3:10					
adjacent the electrode terminal.				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
	002-03		J.1 11			
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
high frequency voltage source;	002 03					
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	000					
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						ļ
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						1
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1170				
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of			Ì			
energy to the target site in contact with the			l		•	
vapor laver						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein				 		<u> </u>
at least a portion of the energy induced is in			1.06.37			
the form of photons having a wavelength in			1:26-37		•	
the ultraviolet spectrum.			 	<u></u>		-
17. The method of claim 1 wherein			ļ	-		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200					,	
volts peak to peak.			 	:		
18. The method of claim 1 wherein				 		
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.				·		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein			 			
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is					l	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.				}		
2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			<u> </u>	ļ		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	·					
the liquid phase of the electrically				1	: 1	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	662	1168		5:62-6:19	291	275
than 2 mS/cm.				 		ļ
24. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>		
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	662	1168			291	275
	:	· · ·	 	 	·	
28. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return			 			1 .
electrode electrically coupled to a high	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
frequency voltage source;	ļ	1	1			1.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
positioning the electrode terminal in close				!		
proximity to the target site in the presence of	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275
an electrically conducting fluid; and	603	1100		2.31-42	271	213
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return	!			!	ļ	
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	 					
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the		}				o de
target site to ablate the body structure					293	276
without causing substantial tissue necrosis			ŀ			
below the surface of the body structure						
underlying the ablated body structure.			Ī		•	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:		<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>		
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid			·			
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1170				
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the			1000			
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			1:26-37	•		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface				1		
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		1168		5:59-61		
50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		-			-	·
volts peak to peak.						
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		<u> </u>	,			
						· .
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
		ļ				
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between		 	 	 		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
v.vz ւv z.v որը non die unget site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising			<u> </u>			
evacuating fluid generated at the target site		1				
with a suction lumen having a distal end	•		1	5:43-53	i i	
adjacent the electrode terminal.		<u>L</u>	L	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
	2.0-4.10	2.20-31	4.21 3.0	2.51 55	1.51	2.20
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
high frequency voltage source;	2.0 7.10	2.20 31	1.21 5.0			
positioning the active electrode in close	ļ					
proximity to the target site in the presence of	11		3:48-55	6:42	6:4-60	5:39
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and			31.10.33	311 2		
applying a high frequency voltage between	,					
the electrode terminal and the return	! · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	r	1			i
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	!	ł	. 1			
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			inherent	inherent		inherent
over at least a portion of the electrode	•					
terminal and to induce the discharge of	'	{				1
energy to the target site in contact with the	ŧ					
vanor laver						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u></u>				<u> </u>
at least a portion of the energy induced is in		· .				.
the form of photons having a wavelength in	•		1			:
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						_
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		1	!			
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>	·				<u> </u>
18. The method of claim 1 wherein				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>
the high frequency voltage is in the range	l			·	ŀ	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.					Ì	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>	 -				-
the distance between the most proximal				· · ·		
portion of the electrode terminal and the	ļ					
ir .			'	· ·		
most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.				į		
In the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	 					-
the liquid phase of the electrically			ļ. ·			
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	1		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		5:65-6:19
than 2 mS/cm.	l	į				
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically		1				
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		1	3:48-4:7			5:65-6:19
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
28. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:	1	1.				
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ	 	ļ	 	
providing an electrode terminal and a return		0000	1.00.55	221.52	1.24	2.20
electrode electrically coupled to a high	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
frequency voltage source;	1	<u>.L</u> _	1	L	<u> </u>	<u></u>

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	11		3:48-55	6:42	6:4-60	5:39
an electrically conducting fluid; and	11		3.46-33	0.42	0.100	3.37
,						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the						
target site to ablate the body structure		1:66-68	3:64-65			
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure						
underlying the ablated body structure.		ł				
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the		1				
applying step comprises:		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid			!			
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	•		inherent	inherent		inherent
electrode terminal; and			<u> </u>			
inducing the discharge of photons to the			İ			
target site in contact with the vapor layer.				1	,	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein		1				
<u> </u>					<u> </u>	
the electrode terminal has a contact surface		}	1	ł		
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		·				
50 mm ²			L			
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				·	·	-
	·	ļ. . -	<u> </u>			
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			1		·	
volts peak to peak.				<u> </u>		
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		1		!		-
		ļ		<u> </u>		
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50 M		 		 		
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		1		1		
the electrode terminal is positioned between		 	 	 	 	
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.					1	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further		 	 			
comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site		 		 	 	
with a suction lumen having a distal end	2:8-18	1	3:40-47	6:39-45	1	3:65-4:17
adjacent the electrode terminal.	. 2.0-10			"""		
pagacent the electrode terminal.	L	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
, ,						
providing an electrode terminal and	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
	1.55	2.21-03	2.41-3.36	J.1-J2	2.20-33	
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
high frequency voltage source;	1.55	2.21-03	2.41-3.50	·	2.20 33	
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1:65	2:2-20	3:53	1:38	3:63-2:1	672
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	1.05	2.2 20	3.55	1.50	3.03 2.12	0,2
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being			,			
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			inherent	4:10	1	
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of			i .			
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vanor laver.		·				
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						·
at least a portion of the energy induced is in			ļ ·		ŀ.	
the form of photons having a wavelength in				4:3-18	1 .	670
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein	,		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			1		1	670
volts peak to peak.					ļ	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein				. *		
the high frequency voltage is in the range	,	l .				
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>			ļ	
the distance between the most proximal			-	`	 	
portion of the electrode terminal and the					1	
most distal portion of the return electrode is					1	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						<u> </u>
in the lange nom 0.5 to 10 mm.					ļ	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u> </u>	
the liquid phase of the electrically		-			T	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	3:45-68		3:35-57	2:24-29		
than 2 mS/cm.		1 .				
24. The method of claim 1 wherein					1	
the liquid phase of the electrically			<u> </u>			
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	· ·	'	3:35-57	2:24-29		
28. A method for applying energy to a target	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	T			T	
site on a patient body structure comprising:	1					1 .
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			1.			
providing an electrode terminal and a return	<u> </u>	1	T			
electrode electrically coupled to a high	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
frequency voltage source;			1			

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of		2.2.20	2.62	1.20	2.62 2.1	672
an electrically conducting fluid; and	1:65	2:2-20	3:53	1:38	3:63-2:1	672
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the						
target site to ablate the body structure						
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						•
below the surface of the body structure						
underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the					<u> </u>	
applying step comprises:						·
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid				-		
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the			inherent	4:10		
electrode terminal; and				:	·	
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.				4:3-18		670
				-		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein				-		
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		3:40-50				
50 mm ² ,						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					-	
Vo. The medied of classic 20 and 20 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			•			670
volts peak to peak.	•					0/0
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
·						
the high frequency voltage is in the range		•				
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
				<u> </u>		
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					,	
	·	•				
the electrode terminal is positioned between		,				
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.				:		
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising				· .		,
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						,
with a suction lumen having a distal end	5:16-23					
adjacent the electrode terminal.					·	

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
1. A method for applying energy to a target	33	- 30		-		
site on a patient body structure comprising:				ļ		
site on a patient body structure comprising.						•
providing an electrode terminal and	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2.7.46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
high frequency voltage source;	2:7-46	1.01-2.12		3.7-17		1.13
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1:52-55	· [6			5:40
an electrically conducting terminal (sic); and	1.52-55		Ů			
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return	! !	1	·			
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		1				
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		}				
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of						1
energy to the target site in contact with the						1
vapor layer.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in	3:15-31			1:42-53		
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim I wherein	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u> </u>	· · · · · ·	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200				1	-	·
volts peak to peak.		 		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
18. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	, .		 	
the high frequency voltage is in the range					1	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						ļ
the distance between the most proximal	·					
portion of the electrode terminal and the	:					
most distal portion of the return electrode is	ļ			Ì		
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.			`-			
23. The method of claim 1 wherein		-		 		-
the liquid phase of the electrically			 	 		
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater		l	6:7-15			
than 2 mS/cm.						1
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	—	-			1	
the liquid phase of the electrically	1	1		1		
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			6:7-15			
	ļ	1	ļ		 	
28. A method for applying energy to a target	1	1				
site on a patient body structure comprising:						1.
providing an electrode terminal and a return	— —			Ţ.	1	
electrode electrically coupled to a high	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
frequency voltage source;	1			1	 	<u> </u>

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1:52-55		6	1		5:40
an electrically conducting fluid; and	1.52-55					3.40
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the				1		
target site to ablate the body structure			7			
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure				1		•
underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:			<u> </u>			<u> </u>
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the						
electrode terminal; and			· ·			· · · ·
inducing the discharge of photons to the						·
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	3:15-31	_		1:42-53		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein			·			
the electrode terminal has a contact surface					·	
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to						
50 mm².				}		
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					-	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	· · -					
volts peak to peak.					•	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
		٠.				
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				,		
	<u></u>					<u>. </u>
the electrode terminal is positioned between] ·		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further	- , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site	· · · · · ·				,	
with a suction lumen having a distal end	•				! .	
adjacent the electrode terminal.						
adjacent the electrone terminal.	·	L :	L		L	

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text\reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:			1			
site on a patient oody structure comprising.						
providing an electrode terminal and	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
high frequency voltage source;	3.50					
positioning the active electrode in close					1	
proximity to the target site in the presence of	11:65-66	4:10-29	ł		2:10; 6:65	2:10
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	11.03 00					
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return					1	•
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			· ·		6:56	
over at least a portion of the electrode	•				""	
terminal and to induce the discharge of						•
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vapor laver.			<u> </u>			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in			İ	•		
the form of photons having a wavelength in	13:3-4	4:6-9	4:21-32		6:50-63	1:63-2:17
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	4:28-48		3:21-32			
volts peak to peak.	4.20-40		3.21 32			
18. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u></u>				
the high frequency voltage is in the range						·
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
the distance between the most proximal						·
portion of the electrode terminal and the	Ì	1	1			
most distal portion of the return electrode is			. [Ì
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
			 	 		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	ļ <u>.</u>		 	<u> </u>		
the liquid phase of the electrically	}		1		6:64-7:10	3:24-33
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.	Ì		1.		0.077110	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	1					<u> </u>
the liquid phase of the electrically				i		
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	1.				6:64-7:10	3:24-33
28. A method for applying energy to a target	.		1			
site on a patient body structure comprising:	1:	-				
providing an electrode terminal and a return		1	 			
electrode electrically coupled to a high	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
frequency voltage source;			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u></u>

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	11:65-66	4:10-29	[2:10; 6:65	2:10
an electrically conducting fluid; and	11:03-00	4.10-23	ļ	ļ	2.10, 0.03	2.10
,						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being				ļ		
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the						
target site to ablate the body structure	12:35				inherent	
without causing substantial tissue necrosis			1			
below the surface of the body structure				<u> </u>		
underlying the ablated body structure.						
20 M the defelior 28 when in the					-	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid			-			
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the					6:56	
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	13:3-4	4:6-9	4:21-32		6:50-63	1:63-2:17
larget site in contact with the vapor layer.						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
		· · · ·	<u> </u>			
the electrode terminal has a contact surface			1			
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to			1			
50 mm ² .		·		<u> </u>		
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				· .		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts peak to peak.	4:28-48		3:21-32]	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
			,			
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
•						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					.	,
				<u> </u>		
the electrode terminal is positioned between					5:55-61;	,
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.					8:19-31	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further			<u>!</u>	ļ	 	
comprising				1	1.	·
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end	Į	4:30-46			1.	
adjacent the electrode terminal.		1.50 10		+ 4		
paulacent the electrone terminal.	l	l	·			

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
. A method for applying energy to a target			:			
ite on a patient body structure comprising:	Ì		:			
			<u></u>			
providing an electrode terminal and	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
	2.55					
return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
high frequency voltage source;			1			
positioning the active electrode in close]			
proximity to the target site in the presence of	4:10		!	3:1		4:33
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	.,					
			 			
applying a high frequency voltage between			.]			
the electrode terminal and the return	1					
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer					ļ	
over at least a portion of the electrode			Ì			
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the			1			
vapor layer.					 	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			 			
at least a portion of the energy induced is in			100.04		7:17-37	
the form of photons having a wavelength in	•		1:22-34	·	1.17-31	
the ultraviolet spectrum.		L	ļ	 	-	,
17. The method of claim 1 wherein			 	<u> </u>		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			1			
volts peak to peak.			 	 		
18. The method of claim 1 wherein		ļ	 	-		
the high frequency voltage is in the range			l			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1			
		<u> </u>	 		ļ —	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	 _	 	_		 	
the distance between the most proximal		1		1		
portion of the electrode terminal and the		ţ				
most distal portion of the return electrode is		1		i		
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein		 		 	—	
the liquid phase of the electrically	<u> </u>	 		T		
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		l
than 2 mS/cm.	·7.4-11					
than 2 ms/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein		 	1		T	
the liquid phase of the electrically		 			T	
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
Conductive third comprises isotomic same.	"-"					
28. A method for applying energy to a target	l	 	1	1		
site on a patient body structure comprising:	l	1		1		
but ou a hancit tool anactme combitions.						
providing an electrode terminal and a return	 	1				
electrode electrically coupled to a high	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
frequency voltage source;			1			

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of				2.		4.22
an electrically conducting fluid; and	4:10°		•	3:1		4:33
an electrically conducting nata, and						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the				ļ		
target site to ablate the body structure						
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure						
underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:						}
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the						
electrode terminal; and				<u> </u>	·	
inducing the discharge of photons to the						i I
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			1:22-34		7:17-37	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface		-				
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to				ì		2:42-54
50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		-	 .			
			 -	<u> </u>		ļ
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						.
volts peak to peak. 49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				<u> </u>		
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			·			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ļ		ļ
the electrode terminal is positioned between				1		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising				•		<u> </u>
evacuating fluid generated at the target site				1		
with a suction lumen having a distal end	3:64-4:3	2:65-3:22		3:44-53	· ·	.
adjacent the electrode terminal.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

laim text \ reference	73	74
. A method for applying energy to a target		
ite on a patient body structure comprising:		
tie on a patient body sudden a company		
roviding an electrode terminal and	4:35	SN61173
return electrode electrically coupled to a	4:35	SN61173
igh frequency voltage source;		ļ
ositioning the active electrode in close		1
roximity to the target site in the presence of	6:45-55	SN61174
n electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and		
pplying a high frequency voltage between	l '	•
he electrode terminal and the return		
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	·Ì	SN61173
over at least a portion of the electrode	ļ	
terminal and to induce the discharge of	ł	
energy to the target site in contact with the	1	
uppor lover	<u> </u>	4
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		
at least a portion of the energy induced is in		
the form of photons having a wavelength in	2:22-34	
the ultraviolet spectrum.		
17. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	6:23-33	SN61173
volts peak to peak.		
18. The method of claim 1 wherein		- -
the high frequency voltage is in the range	ł	SN61173
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		Brotis
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the distance between the most proximal	1	
portion of the electrode terminal and the	1	
most distal portion of the return electrode i	s	SN61186
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	- 	
the liquid phase of the electrically		
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	. 1	SN61174
than 2 mS/cm.		
24. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the liquid phase of the electrically		SN6117
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline	•	3140117
28. A method for applying energy to a targ	get	
site on a patient body structure comprising	3	
providing an electrode terminal and a retu	un	
electrode electrically coupled to a high	4:35	SN6117
frequency voltage source;		

	73	74
claim text \ reference	73	/4
positioning the electrode terminal in close		
proximity to the target site in the presence of	6:45-55	SN61174
an electrically conducting fluid; and		
1 in a birt Community base between		
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return		
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	•	
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the		SN61171
target site to ablate the body structure		01101171
without causing substantial tissue necrosis		
below the surface of the body structure		
underlying the ablated body structure.	•.	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the		
applying step comprises:		
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid		
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	•	SN61173
electrode terminal; and		
inducing the discharge of photons to the		
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	2:22-34	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein		
		·
the electrode terminal has a contact surface		
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		SN61173
50 mm ² .		
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		
1:16		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	6:23-33	SN61173
volts peak to peak. 49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		
49. The method of claims 20 and 28 wherein		
the high frequency voltage is in the range		
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	•	SN61173
nom about 500 to 1 100 voits pour to pour.		,
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		
the electrode terminal is positioned between		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.		SN61173
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further		
comprising	·	
evacuating fluid generated at the target site	-,	
with a suction lumen having a distal end	•	inherent
adjacent the electrode terminal.		·
		•

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:				-		
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	2:1-17	206, 211	9:9-25	1:38-44, 1:11-15	58	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and			5:3-5; 9:8- 25			2:55-3:2
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising	<u> </u>					
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			5:3-5; 9:8- 25			2:55-3:2
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	1:40-55	206	8:10-9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			5:3-5			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein				1	1	<u></u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
he return electrode is spaced from the]			
electrode terminal such that when the	 		1	1		
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	į					
tissue structure immersed in electrically				İ		
conductive fluid, the return electrode is						
spaced from the tissue structure and the			[
electrically conductive fluid completes a	Ì					
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode.						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	•					
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to	i		inherent		58,61	
induce the discharge of energy to the target			:			
			i	,		
site in contact with the vapor layer.			<u> </u>			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein				 		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		211	1		58	
volts peak to peak.			<u> </u>			_ _
23. A method for applying electrical energy			1			
to a target site on a body structure on or	:					İ
within a patient's body, the method	•		1			
comprising:			<u> </u>			ļ <u> </u>
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically				1:38-44,	50	
conductive fluid;	2:1-17	211	9:9-25	1:11-15	58	
						<u> </u>
spacing a return electrode away from the			1			
body structure in the presence of the						
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the active electrode and the return					Ì	
electrode such that an electrical current		·				
flows from the active electrode, through the	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
electrically conductive fluid, and to the						· .
return electrode.						
					<u> </u>	
26. The method of claim 23 further					İ .	
comprising	<u> </u>	 	5:3-5; 9:8-	 	 	T
immersing the target site within a volume of			25	l ·		2:55-3:2
the electrically conductive fluid and	·	 	 23			
positioning the return electrode within the	1		1			
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	1		·	1	1	
generate a current flow path between the						
active electrode and the return electrode.	1	1		-	1	1

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			5:3-5; 9:8-			2:55-3:2
the target site.			25			2.55-5.2
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active						1
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	1:40-55	206	8:10-9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			5:3-5			
isotonic saline.			3.5-5			
34. The method of claim 23 wherein			<u> </u>			
the return electrode is spaced from the	•					
active electrode such that when the active						1
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue		ł				<u> </u>
structure immersed in electrically conductive]·			
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the						
tissue structure and the electrically		1	į.			
conductive fluid completes a conduction						·
path between the active electrode and the						1 1
return electrode.		<u></u>			,	· · ·
39. The method of claim 23 further						ľ
comprising						·
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically]			ľ
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		İ	1		50.61	
portion of the active electrode and to induce			inherent		58,61	
the discharge of energy to the target site in					1	
contact with the vapor layer.		1				
42 77	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		+	·		ļ
42. The method of claim 23 wherein			 	 	 	ļ
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		211			58	
volts peak to peak.	l	<u> </u>	_1	1	L	L

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:					: !	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	3:33-44	1, 4-5	2:40-63	7:2-5	·	528-29
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and		1				
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and		11	2:40-63			529
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.		1, 11				
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.		. 11	2:40-63			529
9. The method of claim 1 wherein					•:	
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:67-3:16	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	530
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		inherent				529
13. The method of claim I wherein	• •					

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						3
tissue structure immersed in electrically						
conductive fluid, the return electrode is		1, 11]			
spaced from the tissue structure and the						
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1,6		6:54-7:5		
induce the discharge of energy to the target			,	·		
site in contact with the vapor layer.					:	
			ļ			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		·	1:34-53			
volts peak to peak.			-		·	
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or						
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:			 		· 	
contacting an active electrode with the body				·		
structure in the presence of an electrically	3:33-44	1, 4-5	2:40-63	7:2-5		528-29
conductive fluid;	3.33-44	1,4-5	2.40-03	7.2-3		J20-29
·						
spacing a return electrode away from the			 		·	
body structure in the presence of the		1		· .		
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference			Γ			
between the active electrode and the return	}					
electrode such that an electrical current						
flows from the active electrode, through the	2:44-66	. 1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	1				,	
return electrode.	ļ			1		
			ļ ·			
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising	 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ		
immersing the target site within a volume of	1	11	2:40-63			529
the electrically conductive fluid and	 _		 	 		
positioning the return electrode within the	1		1			
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the	1	1, 11				
active electrode and the return electrode.			1			
	L	L	<u> </u>	L	l	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		11	2:40-63	ł		529
the target site.			2.40-03		L	""
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:67-3:16	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	530
instrument shaft.				<u> </u>		<u> </u>
32. The method of claim 23 wherein				<u> </u>	<u>. </u>	ļ
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		inherent			•	529
isotonic saline.						ļ
34. The method of claim 23 wherein			<u> </u>		ļ	<u> </u>
the return electrode is spaced from the	.]					
active electrode such that when the active				1	1	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue				i ·		
structure immersed in electrically conductive			ļ			
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		1, 11	[1		1
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction					 	
path between the active electrode and the	·		ļ		}	1
return electrode			·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
39. The method of claim 23 further				j .	}	<u> </u> :
comprising			ļ		<u> </u>	↓
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	·	•	·	ľ	}	
difference to vaporize the electrically			•	-		<u>.</u>
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1.6		6:54-7:5	ľ	1
portion of the active electrode and to induce		1,6		0:34-7:3		1.
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.			,			
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			1.24.52			1
volts peak to peak.		-	1:34-53		<u> </u>	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. A method for applying electrical energy to			İ			
a target site on a body structure on or within						
a patient's body, the method comprising:						
a parione's coop, are moulou comprising.			10000			
			1:52-56,			
positioning an electrode terminal into at least			5:26-30,			
close proximity with the target site in the			7:59-62,	846-47	5:25-33	3:67-4:3
presence of an electrically conductive fluid;			3:59-61,			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6:23-27	 	······································	
positioning a return electrode within the						
electrically conductive fluid such that the						
return electrode is not in contact with the			3:5-20			
body structure to generate a current flow			1			
path between the electrode terminal and the	}					<u> </u>
return electrode; and						<u> </u>
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the electrode terminal and the return						i l
electrode such that an electrical current	4:15; 7:38-		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
flows from the electrode terminal, through .	50		1.5-17	047-40	0.1-30	1.12-57
the region of the target site, and to the return	1		1			
electrode through the current flow path.	!		,			
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of	. "		7:45-62	. •		1:65-2:21
the electrically conductive fluid and				<u> </u>		
positioning the return electrode within the	•				•	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			3:5-20;			
generate the current flow path between the			5:21-30			
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
the target site.			1.75-02			1.03 2.21
9. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u> </u>	
the electrode terminal comprises a single	·					
active electrode disposed near the distal end	6:45-54		4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36
of an instrument shaft.		ļ				
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
the electrically conductive fluid comprises						
isotonic saline.	<u> </u>		 		 	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	J	<u> </u>	J	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically		i	2.5 20.			ı
conductive fluid, the return electrode is			3:5-20; 5:21-30			
spaced from the tissue structure and the			5:21-30	:		
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising	·					
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	!				į:	
portion of the electrode terminal and to	4:47	:	. 1:33-40			inherent
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
ishe in comact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		:				
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		7:26-42;			-	
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>	Fig. 6	·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
23. A method for applying electrical energy		,	·			ļ
to a target site on a body structure on or						<u> </u>
within a patient's body, the method					ļ	
comprising:		<u>. </u>				
contacting an active electrode with the body			1:52-56,	l		:
structure in the presence of an electrically			5:26-30,	1		
conductive fluid;			7:59-62,	846-47	5:25-33	3:67-4:3
	1		3:59-61,	1 '		1
			6:23-27			
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the			3:5-20	ļ .	1	
electrically conductive fluid; and				<u> </u>	<u>:</u>	
applying a high frequency voltage difference						[
between the active electrode and the return			1		1	l i
electrode such that an electrical current	4:15; 7:38-					1
flows from the active electrode, through the	50		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	"				1	
return electrode.	l .					
					ļ	
26. The method of claim 23 further	1				1	
comprising	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	 	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
immersing the target site within a volume of			7:45-62	ľ.		1:65-2:21
the electrically conductive fluid and				ļ. ——	 	· · · · ·
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			3:5-20;	1].
generate a current flow path between the		· .	5:21-30			
active electrode and the return electrode.	-					
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>i </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
the target site.			7.45 02			1.03 2.21
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active					٠.	
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	6:45-54		4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		·				
isotonic saline.						
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		· ·				
the return electrode is spaced from the	-					ļ
active electrode such that when the active			,			
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue			,			
structure immersed in electrically conductive			3:5-20;			
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the			5:21-30			
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the						
return electrode						ļ
39. The method of claim 23 further	,					:
comprising					· ·	<u> </u>
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
portion of the active electrode and to induce	4:47		1:55-40			nmerent
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		7:26-42;				1
volts peak to peak.	L	Fig. 6	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>i</u>	<u></u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:34-38	2:35-58	332, 334	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and					2:42-68	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	3:1-16	2:59-3:5	334	2:25-31	2:51-55	1425
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.				2:25-31	2:42-68; 3:65-4:7	1426
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	<u>:</u>		334	2:25-31; Figs. 1-2	2:51-55	1425
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:34-46	2:35-58	333	2:41-43	Fig. 9; 3:29 30	1425
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises			334	2:47-51; Fig. 1	3:65-68	1426
isotonic saline. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein				rig. 1		

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

aim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
e return electrode is spaced from the					ļ	
ectrode terminal such that when the						
ectrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
ssue structure immersed in electrically		1		ì	2:42-68;	
Ssue structure infiniersed in electrode is	ĵ			2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1426
onductive fluid, the return electrode is					3.03-4.7	
paced from the tissue structure and the		l				
lectrically conductive fluid completes a						
onduction path between the electrode	1					
erminal and the return electrode. 8. The method of claim 1 further			-,			
comprising Single Link Gramon weltage		-				
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				:		
lifference to vaporize the electrically	1	-				
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	1		•	1	·	
portion of the electrode terminal and to]					
nduce the discharge of energy to the target	ſ			,		
site in contact with the vapor layer.		·		<u> </u>		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400					3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.				ļ	<u> </u>	
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or	1	ļ		Ì		
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:					<u>:-</u>	ļ
contacting an active electrode with the body		-				
structure in the presence of an electrically				221.50	2:42-68	1425
conductive fluid;	1:34-38	2:35-58	334	2:21-58	2:42-06	1423
ŕ				1		
in the second se						
spacing a return electrode away from the	ļ '				2:42-68	
body structure in the presence of the			<u> </u>			
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return					ŀ	
electrode such that an electrical current	Į					1
	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
flows from the active electrode, through the						· '
electrically conductive fluid, and to the						
return electrode.			<u></u>	1.		
26. The method of claim 23 further						1
comprising		L		<u> </u>		
immersing the target site within a volume of	3:1-16	2:59-3:5	334	2:25-31	2:51-55	1425
the electrically conductive fluid and	5.1-10	2.37-3.3	1 334			
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to					2:42-68;	1400
generate a current flow path between the				2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1426
active electrode and the return electrode.	,					
BUTTYE ERCTIONE AND THE LETTING COORDER.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
27. The method of claim 23 further					1 1	
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			334	2:25-31;	2:51-55	1425
the target site.			33.	Figs. 1-2		
30. The method of claim 23 wherein					L	
the active electrode comprises a single active					Fig. 9; 3:29	
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:34-46	2:35-58	333	2:41-43	30	1425
instrument shaft.					50	
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			334	2:47-51;	3:65-68	1426
isotonic saline.			33,	Fig. 1	5.05 00	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein				·		
the return electrode is spaced from the					ł I	
active electrode such that when the active			l .		1 1	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue			·		1	
structure immersed in electrically conductive]		2:42-68:	
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the				2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1426
tissue structure and the electrically				ĺ		
conductive fluid completes a conduction]		
path between the active electrode and the				ł		
return electrode					l	
39. The method of claim 23 further				i :] .[:
comprising	ļ			<u> </u>	 	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				[1	
difference to vaporize the electrically					1	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a					1	
portion of the active electrode and to induce	•	ļ.				
the discharge of energy to the target site in				-	1	
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400					3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.		<u> </u>	L	L	<u> </u>	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	i 27	28	29	30
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	99-100	1383	3:48-53	2:18, 5:28- 31	68,71	4:48-58, Fig. 5
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and		1383				Fig. 5
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	100	1383		5:12-35	68	
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	100	1383			68	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6	68.	5:11-27
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>				

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
the return electrode is spaced from the		·				
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically						1
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
spaced from the tissue structure and the				1		
electrically conductive fluid completes a				!		. [
conduction path between the electrode				1		
terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further	***					
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically	•		,			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a				1		
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1382-83	inherent			inherent
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.			,			1
· · ·				1 .		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein				·	•	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		1202			68	1
volts peak to peak.		1383				<u> </u>
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or			·	·		
within a patient's body, the method				1		1
comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body				1		
structure in the presence of an electrically		ļ	•	2:18, 5:28-		4:48-58,
conductive fluid;	99-100	1383	3:48-53	31	68	Fig. 5
·		·		.51		
			<u> </u>			
spacing a return electrode away from the		1700				Fig. 5
body structure in the presence of the		1383	·	.		rig. J
electrically conductive fluid; and		<u> </u>				·
applying a high frequency voltage difference	,		·			
between the active electrode and the return						
electrode such that an electrical current	00	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
flows from the active electrode, through the	- 99	1383	2:38-00	2:23-33	07-00	4.32-3.10
electrically conductive fluid, and to the		·	ĺ	1		1
return electrode.		<u> </u>				
Of The westerd of alaim 22 forther			ļ			
26. The method of claim 23 further	,					J
comprising	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-		+
immersing the target site within a volume of	100	1383		5:12-35	68	
the electrically conductive fluid and					· · · · ·	+
positioning the return electrode within the						
		1	Į.	1		1
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	100	1292	į .	1 1.57_2.6	- 68	1. Fig 5
generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	· 68	Fig. 5

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
27. The method of claim 23 further		1				
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	100	1383			68	
the target site.		1303				
30. The method of claim 23 wherein					:	
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6	68	5:11-27
instrument shaft.			i			- : -
32. The method of claim 23 wherein			•			
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	
isotonic saline.						
34. The method of claim 23 wherein			~	·		
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active			·			
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive						
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
tissue structure and the electrically		1				
conductive fluid completes a conduction		ļ			, .	
path between the active electrode and the	Į]		
return electrode	·	 	<u> </u>			
39. The method of claim 23 further			Ì			
comprising		-		<u> </u>		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically			İ			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1382-83	inherent			inherent
portion of the active electrode and to induce		1302-03	ninerent .	1	· ·	I IIIICICIA
the discharge of energy to the target site in		1] .		
contact with the vapor layer.			1			
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	<u> </u>	 			 	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		<u> </u>		· ·	(0)	
volts peak to peak.		1383			68	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	3:11-26, 3:31, 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-37
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Fig. 4		Fig. 2	44		
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	7:3-8:5		5:4-30	·	248	7:26-52
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4- 30	44		7:26-52
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	2:45-3:10				248	7:26-52
9. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u> </u>	
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	5:17-31					4:40-58
11. The method of claim 1 wherein	-				1	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	7:3-8:5				248	7:26-52
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						<u>l </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

laim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
he return electrode is spaced from the						
lectrode terminal such that when the	i					
lectrode terminal is brought adjacent a	1					
issue structure immersed in electrically	į		Fig. 2; 5:4-			
onductive fluid, the return electrode is	Fig. 4		30	44		7:26-52
paced from the tissue structure and the			30			
electrically conductive fluid completes a			1.			
conduction path between the electrode						
erminal and the return electrode					<u></u>	
8. The method of claim 1 further			1 1		Ì	ĺ
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						ļ
lifference to vaporize the electrically			1			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a					ĺ	
portion of the electrode terminal and to						
induce the discharge of energy to the target			1			
site in contact with the vapor layer.	_				ŀ	
•					ļ	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						<u> </u>
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		8				İ
volts peak to peak.						<u> </u>
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or						
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:					 	
contacting an active electrode with the body		·			1	
structure in the presence of an electrically	3:11-26,		2.45.60	43	248	7:30-37
conductive fluid;	3:31, 7:65		2:45-69	43	240	1.50-51
		 				
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the	Fig. 4] .	Fig. 2	44		I
_	116.7		1.5.2		ļ	
electrically conductive fluid; and applying a high frequency voltage difference				<u> </u>		
between the active electrode and the return	ł				i	
electrode such that an electrical current	Ì	1.			1	1
flows from the active electrode, through the	2:45-58	l .	2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	2.13 30					1
return electrode.		1				
26. The method of claim 23 further		1				
comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of	1		5.4.26		240	7:26-52
the electrically conductive fluid and	7:3-8:5		5:4-30		248	1:20-32
positioning the return electrode within the	 	1		1		
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			F:- 0.54	1		
generate a current flow path between the	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4	44		7:26-52
active electrode and the return electrode.		1	30		1	
and a circulate and the letting elections.	I	I		1	1.	1

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	2:45-3:10				248	7:26-52
the target site.	2.43-3.10					1.2002
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	5:17-31		1			4:40-58
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein			<u> </u>			
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	7:3-8:5				248	7:26-52
isotonic saline.	7.5-0.5					
34. The method of claim 23 wherein			<u> </u>			
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active	<u> </u>		1.			
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue			.			:
structure immersed in electrically conductive			Fig. 2; 5:4-		-	
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	Fig. 4		30	44	_	7:26-52
tissue structure and the electrically					į	
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the						
return electrode			,			 -
39. The method of claim 23 further				:		
comprising					-	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	,		,			
difference to vaporize the electrically		•				
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	; '		i .		' '	
portion of the active electrode and to induce						
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.						
			<u> </u>			
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		 				
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		8	1			
volts peak to peak.	J			l	l	L

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:			·			
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275-76
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	:					
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	662	1168	1:64-2:17	5:62-6:19	291	275
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	662					
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising			- 1			
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	662	1168	1:64-2:17		291	275
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	662	1168	Fig. 5; 8:9-	4:16-35	292	275
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	662	1168		·	291	275
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	· .		<u> </u>			

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a				1		
tissue structure immersed in electrically				ļ		l
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	662		1	1		
spaced from the tissue structure and the						1
electrically conductive fluid completes a						ł
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode					<u> </u>	ļ
18. The method of claim 1 further					•	
comprising		<u>.</u>	·	,		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically		ļ				
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1170				1
induce the discharge of energy to the target	٠.					
site in contact with the vapor layer.			•			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		,				
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
23. A method for applying electrical energy	·					ľ
to a target site on a body structure on or	}]				
within a patient's body, the method				·		
comprising:	<u> </u>		ļ			<u> </u>
contacting an active electrode with the body	l ·		1.			
structure in the presence of an electrically			<u> </u>		201	275-76
conductive fluid;	663	1168	1.	2:37-42	291	2/3-/0
	Ì					
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 			
spacing a return electrode away from the				_		
body structure in the presence of the						
electrically conductive fluid; and		 			-	
applying a high frequency voltage difference	·					
between the active electrode and the return						1
electrode such that an electrical current	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
flows from the active electrode, through the	002-03	1100	3.1-7	2.02-03		
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	ł		1.	1	-	1
return electrode.						
26 The method of aloi- 22 forther			 			
26. The method of claim 23 further			1		• .	
comprising immersing the target site within a volume of		 				
. •	662	1168	1:64-2:17	5:62-6:19	291	275
the electrically conductive fluid and		 	_	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · ·	
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	662		1			
generate a current flow path between the	002		1	[
active electrode and the return electrode.	I	1	1	l .	I	I

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						ļ
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	662	1168	1:64-2:17		291	275
the target site.	002	1100	1.04-2.17			
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active			Fig. 5; 8:9-			
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	662	1168	34	4:16-35	292	275
instrument shaft.					ļ	
32. The method of claim 23 wherein		<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	662	1168			291	275
isotonic saline.						
34. The method of claim 23 wherein	₹ 				 	
the return electrode is spaced from the		. }	1			
active electrode such that when the active						İ
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue				} }		
structure immersed in electrically conductive						· l ·
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	662				4.	ļ ·
tissue structure and the electrically		1			į	}
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the						
return electrode					·	
39. The method of claim 23 further				,		
comprising		 		 	 	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						1
difference to vaporize the electrically		1				
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1170			.	ľ
portion of the active electrode and to induce		1 11/0			1	
the discharge of energy to the target site in					1	
contact with the vapor layer.						1
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.		1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	. <u>.l</u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	11	4:18-28	3:48-55, 5:6-19	6:42, 4:1	6:4-60	6:28, 4:6, 7:59
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and				6:42		6:28
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			inherent	6:42; 3:8- 34		6:28; 5:65- 6:19
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		· · ·				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45	· .	3:65-4:17
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:48-4:7			5:65-6:19
13. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u> </u>	L

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

		44	45	46	47	48
claim text \ reference	43	44	45	40	4,	 40
he return electrode is spaced from the	1		1	İ]
electrode terminal such that when the	- 1		1	1		
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	i			į		
tissue structure immersed in electrically	}			6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	1	i	inherent	34		6:19
spaced from the tissue structure and the	Ì			- 1		
electrically conductive fluid completes a		į		1		
conduction path between the electrode		Ì		1		1
terminal and the return electrode.						ļ
18. The method of claim 1 further						Į l
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically		i				1 1
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to	l		inherent	inherent		inherent
induce the discharge of energy to the target	į					
site in contact with the vapor layer.	-					
site in contact with the vapor layer.	l					
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						<u> </u>
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.	İ					
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or						l l
within a patient's body, the method						
				1		
comprising: contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically						
conductive fluid;	11	4:28	3:48-55	6:42, 4:1	6:4-60	6:28, 4:6,
conductive finite,	**					7:59
						1 .
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the				6:42		6:28
electrically conductive fluid; and		_		•		
applying a high frequency voltage difference			 			
between the active electrode and the return				1.		
electrode such that an electrical current			1			1
	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
flows from the active electrode, through the	2.010	2.2001				
electrically conductive fluid, and to the		·		1	'	
return electrode.	· .	'	1.			
26. The method of claim 23 further		<u> </u>	 	 		1
11]			1	
comprising immersing the target site within a volume of	 			1	<u> </u>	
11	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45	1	3:65-4:17
the electrically conductive fluid and		 	 			<u> </u>
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			inherent	6:42; 3:8-	}	6:28; 5:65
generate a current flow path between the	1.		nnetent	34		6:19
active electrode and the return electrode.				l		

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
27. The method of claim 23 further			1	1		
comprising				·		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
the target site.	11.1-20		3.10 1			
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active			· .			
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:8-18	3:48-51	. 5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			3:48-4:7			5:65-6:19
isotonic saline.						
34. The method of claim 23 wherein	·			<u> </u>		
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active						
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive				6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	•		inherent	34		6:19
tissue structure and the electrically			1			ļ
conductive fluid completes a conduction	,	ŀ .				
path between the active electrode and the			Ì			
return electrode						
39. The method of claim 23 further			1		·	
comprising				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ļ
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage]	1		
difference to vaporize the electrically	,		1		† . 	<u>.</u>
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a				inherent	į.	inherent
portion of the active electrode and to induce			inherent	innerent		imnerent
the discharge of energy to the target site in			ŀ	ļ	[
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		 	<u> </u>			
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400					· · · · · ·	
volts peak to peak.					<u> </u>	ł
Trois pear to pear.			<u> </u>	L	l	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:65	2:2-20	3:50-53	2:26	3:63, 2:1, 6:28	669, 672
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and			3:53			
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		· · · · · ·				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	3:27-44	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:35-57	2:24-29		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						<u> </u>

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a			i l			
tissue structure immersed in electrically						
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
spaced from the tissue structure and the					ļ	
electrically conductive fluid completes a			l i		i i	
conduction path between the electrode			1			
terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				•		
difference to vaporize the electrically			!			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a]	
portion of the electrode terminal and to			inherent	4:10]	
induce the discharge of energy to the target]	
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						<u> </u>
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			1	٠		
volts peak to peak.						
23. A method for applying electrical energy			1			
to a target site on a body structure on or						
within a patient's body, the method			!		<u> </u>	
comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body					'	
structure in the presence of an electrically		11.11			3:63, 2:1,	670
conductive fluid;	1:65	2:2-20	3:50-53	2:26	6:28	672
			1		·	
						·
spacing a return electrode away from the			3:53			
body structure in the presence of the			3.55			
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return						
· ·						
electrode such that an electrical current	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
flows from the active electrode, through the	1.55	2.21-03	2.47.5.50	5.1 52	. 2.20	
electrically conductive fluid, and to the						
return electrode.						
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising .						
immersing the target site within a volume of			2.20.24	2-24-20	2,27.64	
the electrically conductive fluid and	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
positioning the return electrode within the		·.				
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
active electrode and the return electrode.		, ,	1			
and the standard of the standa						
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
27. The method of claim 23 further					{]
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	1
the target site.	1:47-00		3.30-34	2.24-29	3.57-04	
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active						·
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	3:27-44	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			3:35-57	2:24-29		
isotonic saline.			3.33 37	2.2 (2)		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein	•					
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active			. ,			
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive						
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the		}				
return electrode.		 				
39. The method of claim 23 further]		`	· ·	:]
comprising			<u> </u>		 	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage]				·
difference to vaporize the electrically				ļ		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			inherent	4:10	1	
portion of the active electrode and to induce			unierent	4.10	ł	
the discharge of energy to the target site in				}	1.	
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						-
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L	l

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:52-55, 2:7-46	4:20-50	4, 6	·	2-3	5:40
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and			6:7-15			4:30-37
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			6:7-15			
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		,	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			6:7-15			4:30-37
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end	·. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1:61-2:11				4:15-29
of an instrument shaft.			-			
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		:	6:7-15			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein					Į.	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
the return electrode is spaced from the		30		i		
electrode terminal such that when the		İ				
				ł		
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
issue structure immersed in electrically			6:7-15	İ		
conductive fluid, the return electrode is			0.7-13	1		
spaced from the tissue structure and the				•		
electrically conductive fluid completes a				ļ		
conduction path between the electrode				İ		
terminal and the return electrode.						
18. The method of claim 1 further		. 1	1			
comprising		li				
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage]				
difference to vaporize the electrically	•	1				
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						1
portion of the electrode terminal and to						
induce the discharge of energy to the target				· ·		
site in contact with the vapor layer.			·			
						ļ
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						ļ
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			,			1
volts peak to peak.						
23. A method for applying electrical energy						ļ
to a target site on a body structure on or	·	'				
within a patient's body, the method			-			
comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically	1:52-55,					1
conductive fluid;	2:7-46	4:20-50	6		2-3	5:40
	2., .,					
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the		ł				1
electrically conductive fluid; and	İ	1				
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the active electrode and the return						1
electrode such that an electrical current						
flows from the active electrode, through the	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
electrically conductive fluid, and to the						
return electrode.	-		·			
26. The method of claim 23 further				 		
comprising			1			ļ.:
immersing the target site within a volume of						4.00.00
the electrically conductive fluid and			6:7-15	<u>.</u>	i	4:30-37
positioning the return electrode within the			1		 	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to		1				
•			6:7-15			
generate a current flow path between the		}	0.7515			
active electrode and the return electrode.	i	1	I	1	ì	

Exhibit D: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
27. The method of claim 23 further		}				
comprising		<u> </u>				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			6:7-15			4:30-37
the target site.			0.7-15			4.50 57
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active		1				
electrode disposed near the distal end of an		1:61-2:11				4:15-29
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein		<u> </u>				
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		1	6:7-15			
isotonic saline.		ļ	0.7 15			
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		<u> </u>				
the return electrode is spaced from the		.				
active electrode such that when the active		· 				
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive		-				
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	•		6:7-15			
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction				1		
path between the active electrode and the						
return electrode		ļ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
39. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising			<u> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</u>	ļ		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically	· .					
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	•					
portion of the active electrode and to induce			,			
the discharge of energy to the target site in	•	·				
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	· · · · · ·	·	·			
[
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.		L	<u> </u>	I		L

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	11:65-66, 4:15	4:10-29	2:26		2:10, 6:65, 8:22	2:10, 5:15
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and		Fig. 3				
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising				 		·
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.		Fig. 3				
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising			<u> </u>			<u> </u>
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	5:10-28	3:28-60		5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
isotonic saline. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						1
tissue structure immersed in electrically	ļ			İ		
conductive fluid, the return electrode is		Fig. 3				
spaced from the tissue structure and the						l
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				-		-
difference to vaporize the electrically			, i			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to					6:56	
induce the discharge of energy to the target	1	i	'			
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
Sho in contact with the vapor any					<u> </u>	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						<u> </u>
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	4:28-48					
volts peak to peak.	4.20 40		·			
23. A method for applying electrical energy]				•	-
to a target site on a body structure on or						
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·			
contacting an active electrode with the body		•	ļ		٠.	
structure in the presence of an electrically	11:65-66,	4 10 00	2-26		2:10, 6:65,	2:10
conductive fluid;	4:15	4:10-29	2:26		8:22	2.10
	1					
	 		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
spacing a return electrode away from the	·	Fig. 3			·	
body structure in the presence of the	1	I IIE. J				
electrically conductive fluid; and applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the active electrode and the return		·				
electrode such that an electrical current			[.			
·\$B	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
flows from the active electrode, through the	3.50	2.33				
electrically conductive fluid, and to the				ł ·	l	
return electrode.		[1	
26. The method of claim 23 further	 					
comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of	- · · · ·	100.00		4-22-23	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
the electrically conductive fluid and		4:30-46		4:23-31	0:04-7:10	1.03-2.17
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the		Fig. 3	· ·			
active electrode and the return electrode.			;			
active electrode and the return electrode.	1.					<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising		_				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
the target site.		4.30-40		4.25-51	0.04-7.10	1.03-2.17
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	5:10-28	3:28-60		5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises				1	6:64-7:10	3:24-33
isotonic saline.					0.04-7.10	3.24-33
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the				1.	į	• •
active electrode such that when the active					ľ	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue					}	
structure immersed in electrically conductive	•		·			
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		Fig. 3				
tissue structure and the electrically				!		
conductive fluid completes a conduction				i .	1	
path between the active electrode and the				İ		
return electrode				<u> </u>		
39. The method of claim 23 further			<u>.</u>		•	
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				1		
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		ł			7.55	
portion of the active electrode and to induce]			6:56	4,
the discharge of energy to the target site in	,					
contact with the vapor layer.			10			
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48	·				

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	. 70	71	72
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:				: :	·	
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	4:10, 2:35	1:21-44	4:13-17	3:1, 2:45	7:13-15	4:33, 3:9
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and						2:29-36
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46	3:43-53	2:36-41
11. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u>-</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	4:4-11	·		2:67-3:8		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u>.</u>	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the	1	1				
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a		ļ			ļ	
tissue structure immersed in electrically	1	1				
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
spaced from the tissue structure and the		İ		!		•
electrically conductive fluid completes a	Į.					
conduction path between the electrode	1	İ				
terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further		1				
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage					·	
difference to vaporize the electrically						•
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a					·	
portion of the electrode terminal and to	ļ	·				
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
			<u>.</u>	ļ		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400				[]	-	
volts peak to peak.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			ļ		
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or						
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·			
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically	4:10, 2:35			3:1, 2:45		4:33, 3:9
conductive fluid;	4.10, 2.33			3.1, 2.13	<u> </u>	1133,515
				l .		
spacing a return electrode away from the				† · · · · · · · ·		
body structure in the presence of the						2:29-36
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference		-				
between the active electrode and the return				1.	•	
electrode such that an electrical current						į
flows from the active electrode, through the	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	1	ļ]
return electrode.					1	· ·
	·					
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising			· ·		<u> </u>	
immersing the target site within a volume of	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8	1	
the electrically conductive fluid and	7,4-11	2.03-3.22	· ·	2.0,-3.0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to		,		1		
generate a current flow path between the	4:4-11		1	2:67-3:8		2:29-36
active electrode and the return electrode.	1					
	İ	L	<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
27. The method of claim 23 further				:		
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
the target site.	4,4-11	2.05-3.22		2.07-3.0		
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active	ı					
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46	3:43-53	2:36-41
instrument shaft.			<u> </u>	·		
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
isotonic saline.				2.07 3.0		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						<u>:</u>
the return electrode is spaced from the			,			
active electrode such that when the active	I				. :	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	I		·			
structure immersed in electrically conductive	ı					
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction	I					
path between the active electrode and the	l					
return electrode			· .			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
39. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ļ				· · ·
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	•					
portion of the active electrode and to induce						
the discharge of energy to the target site in	ı					
contact with the vapor layer.	I					
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		·				
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.			L			لـــــا

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73	74
	13	7.49
1. A method for applying electrical energy to		
a target site on a body structure on or within		
a patient's body, the method comprising:		•
positioning an electrode terminal into at least		
close proximity with the target site in the	6:45-55	SN61187,
presence of an electrically conductive fluid;		SN61173
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
positioning a return electrode within the		
electrically conductive fluid such that the		
return electrode is not in contact with the		
body structure to generate a current flow		SN61173
path between the electrode terminal and the		
return electrode; and		
applying a high frequency voltage difference	-	
between the electrode terminal and the return		
electrode such that an electrical current		
flows from the electrode terminal, through	4:35	SN61173
the region of the target site, and to the return		
electrode through the current flow path.		
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising		
immersing the target site within a volume of	3:60-4:3	SN61174
the electrically conductive fluid and positioning the return electrode within the		
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	•	
generate the current flow path between the		SN61171,
electrode terminal and the return electrode.		SN61173
electrode terminal and the return electrode.		
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		
The state of the s		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	0.60.45	
the target site.	3:60-4:3	SN61174
9. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the electrode terminal comprises a single	•	
active electrode disposed near the distal end	6:8-22	SN61173
of an instrument shaft.	•	·
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		SN61174
isotonic saline.		311011/4
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		

Exhibit D: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73	74
the return electrode is spaced from the		
electrode terminal such that when the		
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a		
tissue structure immersed in electrically		SN61171,
conductive fluid, the return electrode is		SN61173
spaced from the tissue structure and the		31401173
electrically conductive fluid completes a		
conduction path between the electrode		
terminal and the return electrode		
18. The method of claim 1 further		
comprising		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		
difference to vaporize the electrically		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		
portion of the electrode terminal and to		SN61173
induce the discharge of energy to the target		Ì
site in contact with the vapor layer.		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	1	SN61173
volts peak to peak.		
23. A method for applying electrical energy		1
to a target site on a body structure on or		
within a patient's body, the method		
comprising:	ļ <u>.</u>	<u> </u>
contacting an active electrode with the body		
structure in the presence of an electrically		SN61187,
conductive fluid;	6:45-55	SN61173
spacing a return electrode away from the		
body structure in the presence of the	j	SN61173
electrically conductive fluid; and]	J
applying a high frequency voltage difference		
between the active electrode and the return		
electrode such that an electrical current	İ	
flows from the active electrode, through the	4:35	SN61173
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	}	1
return electrode.	1 .	1
return electrode.		
26. The method of claim 23 further	1	
comprising		
immersing the target site within a volume of	2.60 4.2	SN61174
the electrically conductive fluid and	3:60-4:3	31101174
positioning the return electrode within the		
volume of electrically conductive fluid to		SN61171,
generate a current flow path between the		SN61171,
active electrode and the return electrode.		31101175
	<u> </u>	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73	74
27. The method of claim 23 further		
comprising		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	3:60-4:3	SN61174
the target site.	3.00 1.5	0
30. The method of claim 23 wherein		
the active electrode comprises a single active		
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	6:8-22	SN61173
instrument shaft.		
32. The method of claim 23 wherein		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		SN61174
isotonic saline.		31101174
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		
the return electrode is spaced from the		
active electrode such that when the active		
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue		
structure immersed in electrically conductive		SN61171,
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		SN61171,
tissue structure and the electrically		31101173
conductive fluid completes a conduction		
path between the active electrode and the	-	
retum electrode		
39. The method of claim 23 further		
comprising		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		
difference to vaporize the electrically		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		
portion of the active electrode and to induce		SN61173
the discharge of energy to the target site in		
contact with the vapor layer.		
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		SN61173
volts peak to peak.		51101175

Exhibit E: Anticipation and obviousness contentions

Smith & Nephew contends that the following claims are anticipated by at least each of the following primary references. Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement this contention in the event ArthroCare changes its construction of the asserted claims, or in the event the Court's construction of the asserted claims differs.

Patent	Claim	References
536	45	8, 15, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52, 74
<u> </u>	46	8, 15, 23, 29, 31, 48, 51, 52
	47	23, 31, 48, 51
	55	8, 15, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	56	8, 15, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 51, 52
	58	22, 23, 26, 29, 38, 65
	59	22, 23, 26, 29
882	1	8, 15, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	13	15, 26, 52, 65
<u></u>	17	26
·	18	26
	21	26, 52
	23	8, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	24	8, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
• • •	28	8, 15, 26, 29, 74
	29	15, 26, 65
	47	26, 29, 38
	48	26, 29
	49	26, 29
	50	26, 29, 65
	54	48
592	1	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 34, 48, 51, 74
	3	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	4	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	9	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	11	8, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	13	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	18	8, 15, 26, 48, 51
	21	23, 26
	23	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 34, 48, 51, 74
	26	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
····	27	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
	30	8, 15, 31, 48, 51

Patent	Claim	References
	32	8, 31, 48, 51
	34	8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51
	39	8, 15, 48, 51
	42	23, 26, 74

Smith & Nephew also contends that the following claims would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of at least each of the following combinations of primary references, which Smith & Nephew contends would have been combined for at least the following reasons. Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement this contention in the event ArthroCare changes its construction of the asserted claims, or in the event the Court's construction of the asserted claims differs.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
536	45	Any one or more of 10, 32, 34 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
·	46	10 with any one or more of 22, 26, 36, 38, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	47	Any one or more of 8, 15, 26, 29, 36, 52 with any one or more of 10, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
·	55	10 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	56	34 with any one or more of 48, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	58	Any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 48, 51, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	59	32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
882	1	10 with any one or more of 22, 23, 29, 31, 34, 36; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	13	Any one or more of 10, 29 with any one or more of 8, 38, 48, 51; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	17	Any one or more of 23, 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	18	Any one or more of 23, 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
Tatent	21	Any one or more of 31, 36 with	Each reference is directed to the
	21	any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48,	same problem applying
		51, 65;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	L pulleting
		anticipating references listed	
	1	above.	
<u>-</u>	-		Each reference is directed to the
	23	Any one or more of 22, 23, 29,	same problem applying
	1	31, 36 with 15;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	
	1	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
	<u>.</u>	above.	D 1 6
	24	Any one or more of 22, 23, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
]	36 with 15;	same problem - applying
Ì		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
1		anticipating references listed	
	İ	above.	
· .	28	Any one or more of 10, 22, 23,	Each reference is directed to the
İ	1	31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52	same problem applying
		with any one or more of the	electrical energy to a target site on
	1 :	anticipating references listed	a patient's body structure.
[above.	
	29	Any one or more of 10, 48, 52	Each reference is directed to the
1		with any one or more of 8, 29;	same problem applying
1	1.	any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above;	
		38, 51 with any one or more of	
	1	the anticipating references listed	
1		above.	
	47	Any one or more of 22, 31, 36	Each reference is directed to the
		with any one or more of 8, 15,	same problem applying
		48, 51, 52, 65;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	
1		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
L		auuvc.	

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	48	Any one or more of 23, 32 with	Each reference is directed to the
		any one or more of 8, 15, 65;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	-
		above.	
	49	32 with any one or more of 8,	Each reference is directed to the
	'	15, 65;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
	i	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	•
		above.	
·	50	Any one or more of 8, 15 with	Each reference is directed to the
		any one or more of the	same problem applying
		anticipating references listed	electrical energy to a target site on
	}	above.	a patient's body structure.
	54	31 with any one or more of the	Each reference is directed to the
	-	anticipating references listed	same problem - applying
		above.	electrical energy to a target site on
			a patient's body structure.
592	1	Any one or more of 10, 22, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
		32, 36, 38, 52 with any one or	same problem — applying
		more of the anticipating	electrical energy to a target site on
		references listed above.	a patient's body structure.
	3	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
	İ	52 with 34;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
· ·		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
•		anticipating references listed	-
·	l	above;	
		38, 65 with any one or more of	
	 	the anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	4	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
		38, 52, 65 with 34;	same problem applying
	l .	any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	9	Any one or more of 10, 22, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
]	36, 38, 52, 65 with 34;	same problem — applying
	Ì	any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
	:	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
	<u> </u>	above.	

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	11	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
	}	38, 52, 65 with any one or more	same problem applying
		of 15, 34;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
•		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	13	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
		52 with 34;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
	}	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
	.	anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	18	Any one or more of 10, 38, 52,	Each reference is directed to the
		65 with any one or more of 23,	same problem applying
		31, 34;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
İ	1	anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	21	Any one or more of 29, 32 with	Each reference is directed to the
1		any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 34,	same problem applying
		48, 51;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	23	Any one or more of 10, 22, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
1		32, 36, 38, 52 with any one or	same problem applying
1.		more of the anticipating	electrical energy to a target site on
		references listed above.	a patient's body structure.
	26	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26,	Each reference is directed to the
		29, 36, 52 with 34;	same problem — applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	·
		above;	
		38, 65 with any one or more of	
1	-	the anticipating references listed	
l		above.	

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	27	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	30	Any one or more of 10, 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	32	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with any one or more of 15, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	34	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	39	Any one or more of 10, 26, 38, 52, 65 with any one or more of 31, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	42	Any one or more of 23, 26, 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

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